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SUMMARY OF COMMENTARY IN PRAVDA ON SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA
(June 1-30, 1980)

July 1980

Prepared by the Federal Research Division of
the Library of Congress under an interagency agreement

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PREFACE

This monthly survey compiles articles on sub-Sahara Africa which appear in Pravda. It has been prepared since April 1980. Pravda is the official newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Items published are presumably authoritative. Articles dealing with Soviet political, military, or economic interests in Africa are entirely translated or extensively excerpted or summarized. News accounts which heavily rely on news services of other countries are simply noted. All entries have been arranged chronologically under general African or country headings. FBIS translations are summarized or annotated for reader reference; duplication is avoided.

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Summary of Commentary in Pravda on Sub-Saharan Africa
(1-30 June 80)

Africa General

Solidarity Week

(Text) "Solidarity Week with the Peoples of South Africa" began in the USSR on 31 May. The Soviet people, together with all progressive persons, have again shown their solidarity with the heroic struggles of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa against racism and apartheid. (1 Jun 80, p. 5)

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

Session in Sierra Leone

(Text) The chief task confronting the OAU is the complete liberation of the African continent from racism and apartheid. The 1980s will witness the achievement of authentic independence for Namibia and the collapse of the odious system of repression in the Republic of South Africa. These statements were declared at the opening of the 35th session of the OAU Council of Ministers in Freetown, Sierra Leone, by that country's President, S. Stevens. (20 Jun 80, p. 5)

OAU Council of Ministers Convenes

(Text) A speedy end to the inhuman system of racial oppression in the Republic of South Africa (RSA) is the demand of those taking part in the Session of the Council of Ministers of the OAU taking place here in Freetown, Sierra Leone. The participants appealed to the UN Security Council to adopt effective measures against the regime in South Africa. (21 Jun 80, p. 5)

Proposed Oil Embargo

(Excerpt) The OAU is coming out in favor of a strict embargo on oil deliveries to the Republic of South Africa and considers this measure to be an effective weapon in the struggle to end the repression of the racist regime inside that country and its aggressive actions against neighboring independent states, declared OAU Deputy General Secretary P. Onu. (25 Jun 80, p. 4)

Council of Ministers Meeting

(Summary) The 35th Council of Ministers Meeting of the OAU in Freetown, Sierra Leone, has declared that the expansionist policies of Israel were a serious threat to the peace in the Near East and the entire world. The ministers made particular note of the dangerous character of the agreement between the Zionist regime of Israel and the Racist regime of the Republic of South Africa (RSA). The agreement in question involved cooperation between these two countries in the development of nuclear weapons.

What repeatedly cropped up during the speeches by the ministers was concern for a quick elimination of racial discrimination in the RSA. This would be hastened by a general embargo against the RSA, especially one which included the sale of petroleum. The ministers also sharply condemned the incursions into Angola by the RSA in an attempt to destroy the bases of the Namibian patriots.

The ministers also made a number of recommendations regarding the implementation of economic bonds between the countries of Africa outlined in the Lagos Accords. (30 Jun 80, p. 5)

Namibia

Conference in Lusaka

(Text) In the Zambian capital of Lusaka, a conference of the heads of state and governments of "frontline states" took place. Taking part were K. Kaunda, President of Zambia; J. Nyerere, President of Tanzania; S. Khama, President of Botswana; S. Machel, President of Mozambique; and J. Eduardo dos Santos, President of Angola; and also Prime Minister of Zimbabwe R. Mugabe, and President of the South-West Africa People's Organization S. Nujoma. The leaders of the "frontline states" discussed issues connected with the granting of independence to Namibia whose territory is illegally occupied by the racist forces of the Republic of South Africa (RSA). Speaking at the conclusion of the conference, J. Nyerere declared that the participants of the conference discussed a general strategy regarding the contribution of the "frontline states" to Namibia's independence and worked out a common position on other international issues. (4 Jun 80, p. 1)

US Interests in Africa

Planned Bases in Kenya and Somalia

(Summary) As part of the American imperialist strategy in the Persian Gulf and Middle East, an agreement was reached between the US and Kenya. The US has agreed to increase military assistance to Kenya in exchange for the military utilization of the port of Mombasa, Embakazi, and Nanyuki. The modernization of these facilities will cost over \$100 million. Negotiations presently taking place between the US and Somalia have focused upon American military use of the airports and ports of Berbera and Mogadiscio. (30 Jun 80, p. 5)

Angola

The MPLA Central Committee Meets

(Summary) The Extraordinary Plenum of the Central Committee of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA)-Labor Party, that met from 27 to 30 May, completed its work. The participants of the Plenum carefully analyzed the status of the country and came to the conclusion that the workers' financial situation in Angola was provoked by low productivity of labor, especially the inadequate level of productivity in industry and agriculture. These factors were

aggravated by the weak organizational structure of several links in the governmental apparatus which did not fulfill decisions and orders formulated by organs of the MPLA, by the negative influence of the crisis which capitalism is now undergoing, and by the unceasing aggressive forays by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa against Angola.

The Plenum recommended that urgent steps be taken to raise the living standard of the rural populace. The government was urged to study ways to increase the production of agriculture, internal trade, industry, and the service sector. The participants also decided that the supply and availability of foodstuffs should be improved by making them a priority import item.

The Central Committee of the MPLA emphasized that in spite of deficiencies in the areas of productivity and planning, the vast majority of the nation's workers had devoted all their energies toward the restoration and growth of the Angolan economy. (1 Jun 80, p. 5)

Coffee Crop

(Text) The People's Republic of Angola has begun the next phase of the campaign to harvest the coffee crop--the primary agricultural export item. Taking into account the circumstances which caused the production of this crop to drop drastically, the government has formed a special commission for the fulfillment of this year's coffee harvest plan. This plan is based on newly formulated purchase prices, coffee-gatherer quotas, and the harvest organized along socialist competition guidelines.

Besides the coffee growers, the fifth national coffee harvest will be conducted with brigades of volunteers, soldiers of the national army, and special detachments from mass social organizations. The first shipments of this aromatic product should have already reached collection stations in the provinces of Uige, and North and South Cuanza. (10 Jun 80, p. 4)

MPLA Organizational Seminar

(Text) A national seminar dedicated to the organizational strengthening of the MPLA-Workers Party took place in the city of Mosamedis. Taking part were Politburo Member and Central Committee Secretary L. Lara; members of the National Commission for Control, Selection, and MPLA Party Membership; representatives of the provincial commissions; and party activists.

The seminar analyzed the activities of primary organizations and discussed issues of national politics and the economy. Special attention was given to preparations for the Extraordinary Party Congress.

It was noted at the seminar that the MPLA recently accepted about 20,000 new members and party candidates. More than 1,800 primary organizations have been formed. (12 Jun 80, p. 4)

Angolan Military Operations

(Text) The Popular Armed Liberation Forces of Angola (FAPLA) conducted a series of successful operations in the provinces of Benguela, Bie, South Quanza, and Uamba. They cleared these areas of bandits from the UNITA puppet group. Six hundred and six bandits were killed and about 200 taken prisoner. A large cache of weapons, ammunition, and explosives was captured. Forty-six UNITA bases, in which the traitors of the Angolan people held 11,000 peaceful inhabitants in unbearable conditions, were liquidated.

A report from the Angolan Information Agency notes that many FAPLA servicemen were decorated for heroism displayed during the liquidation of the bands. (15 Jun 80, p. 1)

Education in Angola

(Text) In the People's Republic of Angola, 2,500,000 primary school pupils registered for the new school year along with tens of thousands of secondary school and professional-technical school students.

This year construction will begin on hundreds of new educational institutions, including dozens of commissary centers for preparing qualified industrial and agricultural cadres. The Soviet Union and other Socialist countries are offering a lot of assistance for the preparation of national cadres. (15 Jun 80, p. 5)

Angolan Propaganda Film

(Text) "The History of One Presidency" is the name of a documentary film made for television by an Angolan cinematographer. On a rich foundation of factual material, this film uncovers the criminal activities of the reactionary UNITA guided by the head of the CIA and the Republic of South Africa, and intrigues of other imperialist countries against Angola. (16 Jun 80, p. 1)

Organs of People's Power

[The text of a photo depicting two women with raised, clenched fists stated that the campaign to organize organs of people's power was continuing. In provincial communities all over Angola, committees of people's power were being formed from candidates selected from among workers, peasants, white-collar workers, and party activists.] (16 Jun 80, p. 6)

MPLA Delegation in Moscow

(Text) On 16 Jun Candidate Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) B. N. Ponomaryev met with the visiting Candidate Member of the Central Committee of the MPLA (Popular Liberation Movement of Angola) - Workers Party E. dos Santos and the Secretary of the MPLA Central Committee A. Van Dunen.

At the meeting, which took place in an atmosphere of complete mutual understanding and friendship, there was an exchange of opinions on issues of co-operation between the CPSU and MPLA-Workers Party and certain international problems.

Taking part in the discussions was the Deputy Director of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee R. A. Ul'yanovskii. (17 Jun 80, p. 4)

Diversionsary Unit Routed

(Text) Security organs of the People's Republic of Angola (PRA) uncovered and rendered harmless a group of counter-revolutionary elements who deserted the Army of the Republic of South Africa in 1978 for the purpose of conducting diversionsary activities in a number of the country's provinces. This was mentioned in a communique issued in Luanda by the PRA Ministry of Internal Affairs. (26 Jun 80, p. 6)

South African Invasion of Angola

(Excerpt) The Angolan Defense Ministry made a statement indicating that beginning on 7 Jun, troops of the Republic of South Africa launched an open invasion of Angolan territory. After Angolan antiaircraft units shot down three South African Mirage aircraft which conducted a raid on one of the Namibian refugee camps, South African ground forces began an invasion of Angolan territory with artillery and air support.

Taking part in the aggression against the People's Republic of Angola were an infantry brigade and two paratrooper battalions, which were supported by three squadrons of Mirage fighter-bombers, two transport planes, 20 Puma helicopters, 32 artillery guns, and 40 armored vehicles.

The Organization of African Unity angrily condemned the incursion of South African troops into Angolan territory. . . .

The aggression of the South African military machine against this African country was also the subject of discussion at an emergency session of the UN Security Council, held at Angola's request. (28 Jun 80, p. 5)

Benin

Delegation to Moscow

(Text) A delegation of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin (PRPB) headed by Politburo member Roget Garba visited the USSR during the period of 20 May to 1 June. Under the plan for establishing party relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the PRPB, the delegation familiarized itself with the work of the CPSU in directing the activities of public organizations, held talks in the departments of Party Organization Work, Propaganda, and International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, as well as in the Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR, the Central Committee of the

Komsomol, and in the USSR Ministry of Agriculture. The delegation made a trip to the Autonomous Republic of Daghestan [the Caucasus] where it visited a number of industrial and agricultural enterprises and, scientific, cultural, and educational establishments. (3 Jun 80, p. 4)

Soviet Party Delegation to Benin

(Text) In accordance with the plans for establishing relations between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin (PRPB), a delegation of party functionaries from the Krasnodarsk Kraikom [a committee organization of the CPSU overseeing a territory] headed by its chairman, L. A. Soloduchin, flew from Moscow to Benin. (24 Jun 80, p. 4)

Cape Verde Islands

Planned Visit by Soviet Delegation

[See Guinea-Bissau entry of 19 Jun for itinerary of Soviet Communist Party delegation.]

Chad

Accounts of Continuing Turmoil

[The Pravda reports on the situation in Chad continued to be objective news accounts of the fighting and maneuvering between Goukouni Oueddei, Chairman of the Transitional Government of National Unity, and his rival Hissein Habre, former Minister of State for National Defense. (3 Jun 80, p. 5; 8 Jun 80, p. 5; 9 Jun 80, p. 5)]

Congo

Session of the Congolese National Assembly

(Text) Deputies of the Congolese National Assembly recently met and discussed a number of issues. They passed a series of laws, including one dealing with the decentralization of the local organs of peoples' power, and one giving the president the right to issue orders during interims of the National Assembly. (23 Jun 80, p. 1)

Ambassadorial Meeting in Moscow

(Text) On 27 Jun B. N. Ponomarev, Candidate Member of the Politburo of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, received J. Okanza, Congolese Ambassador to the Soviet Union and member of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) Central Committee, at his request.

Questions of further cooperation between the CPSU and the PCT were discussed in the course of the friendly talk. (28 Jun 80, p. 4 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #130, 3 Jul 80, p. J2.)

Ethiopia

Organizing a Workers Party

(Text) Life in Ethiopia has been occupied by preparations for a most important event in the political life of the country. Beginning on 16 Jun in Addis Ababa, the first meeting of the Commission for the Organization of a Party of Workers in Ethiopia (COPWE) is to be held. In celebration, the emblem of the COPWE, framed by a five-pointed red star, hammer, and sickle, has been hung all over the capital. All over the country meetings have been held in support of the tasks of the COPWE. And in Addis Ababa itself, there are delegations from all the provinces ready to participate in the meeting of the COPWE.

The need for the establishment of a workers party was noted back in 1976 in the program of the national democratic revolution. In accordance with this felt need, the COPWE was established last December. The first session of this commission is at hand and its members are set to begin their work and to commemorate a new stage in the development of the revolutionary process in the country. (15 Jun 80, p. 4)

Press Support for the USSR

(Text) Referring to the false nuclear attack alert which occurred in the United States last week, the Ethiopian Herald, a newspaper published in Addis Ababa, noted the United States was subjecting the entire planet to very serious danger. The newspaper also emphasized that the American Senate had not seen it necessary to speed ratification of the SALT-II Treaty which is in the best interest of all the people of the world. (15 Jun 80, p. 5)

Progress in Forming a Communist Party

(Text) Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), addressed an appeal to the people of Ethiopia to strengthen their unity and apply all of their efforts toward solving the problems confronting the national-democratic revolution. Meeting in Addis Ababa now are delegates from every corner of the country for the first congress of the Commission for the Organization of a Party of Workers in Ethiopia (COPWE), which opens 16 Jun, and is scheduled to discuss questions regarding the development of the country in light of the problem of establishing a socialist society.

This meeting, writes the Ethiopian Herald, is a major landmark along the path of creating a party, and will inspire the idea of scientific socialism into the masses and play a vanguard role in the struggle for the triumph of the ideology of the working class.

On the eve of the first meeting, the COPWE issued a statement emphasizing that the holding of the congress testified to its fulfilling its organizational duties and beginning the practical business of solving the problems put before it. (16 Jun 80, p. 5)

Soviet Greetings to Ethiopian Party Commission

(Summary) The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union sent a message to the Commission for the Organization of a Party of Workers in Ethiopia (COPWE) urging it to resolve any difficulties that stand in the way of the formation of a party. (16 Jun 80, p. 1 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #121, 20 Jun 80, p. J1.)

Work Begins on Establishing a Party

(Summary) In Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, the Commission for the Organization of a Party of Workers in Ethiopia (COPWE) began its work. Attended by about 1,500 delegates from all 14 provinces and Addis Ababa, and representing the foremost workers, peasants, soldiers, militiamen, intellectuals, and other strata of workers, the session heard the Chairman of COPWE, Mengistu Haile Mariam, give an important opening speech. Members of other fraternal parties, including that of the Soviet Union, were also present.

On the eve of the opening session, the delegates were impressed by the support shown the COPWE by the inhabitants of Addis Ababa when all 289 kebeles (associations of urban inhabitants) took part in a torchlight procession through the city streets. Then, in the Square of the Revolution, a mass meeting was held which was addressed by Solomon Muluneh, a member of the capital's Communist Council. He declared to the crowd that the establishment of a workers party in Ethiopia would mean that the revolutionary interests of the people would be carefully tended and preserved. (17 Jun 80, p. 4)

Major Questions Addressed by Party Commission

(Summary) Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council (PMAC), told the Commission for the Organization of a Party of Workers in Ethiopia (COPWE), which he also heads, that its agenda included the creation of a vanguard party and the tasks of building a new society. He also said that at the present stage of the Ethiopian national democratic revolution, a sound basis had been laid for the creation of a revolutionary party. Ethiopia is in a transitional period, he went on, and its ultimate goal is the building of a socialist society. And this is possible only if the party is guided by the principles of scientific socialism. (18 Jun 80, p. 5 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #125, 16 Jun 80, pp. J1-2; an article which appeared 21 Jun 80, p. 5 provided a similar account of the Commission's initial events.)

Soviet Humanitarian Aid

(Text) Influenced by feelings of international solidarity, the Executive Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR decided to render, free of charge, assistance to the population of Socialist Ethiopia suffering from the effects of a drought. Aeroflot [Soviet national airline] planes will transport medication and foodstuffs to Ethiopia where they will be handed over to the Ethiopian Red Cross Society. (20 Jun 80, p. 4)

New Ethiopian Newspaper

(Text) The capital's National Palace was the site of an evening reception celebrating the first issue of the newspaper Serto Ader (workers) which is the organ of the Commission for the Organization of a Party of Workers in Ethiopia (COPWE). Present at the reception was Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, other Ethiopian leaders, and delegates to the first meeting of the COPWE. The first issue of Serto Ader contains greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and to other communist and workers' parties. (20 Jun 80, p. 4)

Public Health

(Summary) Expenditures for public health have risen more than 30 percent over the previous year's in Ethiopia. In the current national development campaign, medical services available to the public have increased. In this year alone, more than one million children will be inoculated. Medical clinics, numbering 206, have been built, as have 13 public health centers and 4 rural hospitals. And the number of hospital beds have increased in the cities as they have in rural communities.

Another problem that Ethiopian public health has had to face is the training of qualified personnel. The majority of those who have recently donned the physician's smock have been trained in the USSR or other socialist countries. (25 Jun 80, p. 5)

COPWE's Central Committee Selected

(Summary) The membership of the Central Committee of the Commission for the Organization of a Party of Workers in Ethiopia (COPWE) was selected at that organization's first meeting in Addis Ababa. The Central Committee will have 93 members and 30 candidate members. Among those selected were Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of Provisional Military Administrative Council, and that body's general secretary, Foykre-Selassie Vogderes.

An executive committee was also formed that will conduct business between meetings of the Central Committee and also implement any decisions or directives. (26 Jun 80, p. 6)

Refugees Return

(Summary) A group of refugees from Sudan have returned to Ethiopia where they were met at Addis Ababa's airport by members of the government and society. The largest segment of these people were from the northeast section of the country. They had fled Ethiopia 20 years ago from monarchical oppression. Others, though, fled their homeland during the revolutionary upheavals of 1974 and joined separatists operating along the Ethiopian-Sudanese border. But they did not participate in any armed operations and longed to return to their country. They are only the first group who will return. (29 Jun 80, p. 5)

Ghana

Ghanaian Export Law

(Text) In order to suppress the barbaric destruction of forests by private companies in Ghana, the government has come out with a new decree under which the export of various types of wood and finished products of the wood processing industry will be placed under government management. (2 Jun 80, p. 4)

Guinea-Bissau

Departure of Soviet Delegation

(Text) In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) and the African Party for Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), a delegation of CPSU party workers, headed by the Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party, K.E. Fomichenko, left Moscow on 18 Jun on a flight to Guinea-Bissau. The delegation also plans to visit Cape Verde. (19 Jun 80, p. 4)

Interparty Consultations

(Text) By invitation of the African Party for Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC), a delegation of party workers of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by the Second Secretary of the Central Committee of the Kirghiz Communist Party, K.E. Fomichenko met in Bissau with a group of leading officials of the PAIGC lead by the Secretary of the Permanent Commission of the Executive Committee of the Struggle (Politburo) of the PAIGC, Jose Arauzo. The Soviet delegation also held talks with the Chairman of the Party Committee of the City of Bissau, Tiago Lonesme.

The members of the delegation took a tour of industrial enterprises. In the area of Tombal, the delegation was briefed on the experiences of the PAIGC party workers and visited a memorial dedicated to the PAIGC patriots involved in the armed struggle. (25 Jun 80, p.4)

Liberia

Expulsion of French Ambassador

(Text) Liberian authorities arrested the son of former President Tolbert, A. B. Tolbert, who was hiding in the compound of the French Embassy in Monrovia.

Liberia demanded the French Government to recall its Ambassador, L. Dollo, from Monrovia. This was announced on radio by Minister of Foreign Affairs G. Metuse. The Liberian Government based its decision on the fact that the French Ambassador gave sanctuary to A. B. Tolbert without informing the Liberian authorities as it should have. (17 Jun 80, p. 5)

Madagascar

Agricultural Development

(Excerpt) In 1977, the government of D. Ratsiraka announced a program called "battle for rice." It provided for the expansion of rice fields up to 100,000 hectares. It was the basis for great changes in agriculture. The agrarian reform placed land belonging to foreign colonists into the state land category, along with unused plots. In the countryside there was a movement in support of collective methods of labor based on the "fucunuluna," the traditional Malagasy peasant community. State farms began to appear, including rice farms.

The Minister of Agriculture said that there are about 30 cooperatives in the country. There are a number of state farms formed on the land of former colonists. Twenty-five thousand soldiers are helping to transform agriculture. The minister continued, "we are introducing mechanization. In particular, we purchased 1,000 tractors from the USSR. Cooperation with the Soviet Union began a short while ago, but it's expanding. We are sure that the Soviet experience will be useful for us."

Agricultural development based on new principles is especially significant for Madagascar. This sector of the economy is viewed here as the foundation for overall progress in the country. (30 Jun 80, p. 6)

Mozambique

Soviets Deny Mozambique's "Open Door" to the West

(Excerpt) Recently, some of the South African and West European media have been taking up the role of "saboteur" with more alacrity and are spreading lies about Mozambique. The campaign accelerated after FRELIMO Party Chairman and President S. Machel gave a long speech at a mass meeting in Maputo in which he summarized the results of the first stage of the "political and organizational offensive" taking place in the country since the beginning of 1980.

One of the prime examples of the slanderous lies against the Mozambican people and the policies of their government can be found in an article published in the English Financial Times and reproduced in the Johannesburg Star. The

author of the article states that the slogan "Down with Capitalism" has allegedly disappeared from Mozambique; that the government of the republic "deviated from its anti-imperialist course and rejected an alliance with the Socialist countries." Later in the article it is asserted that Mozambique is prepared to announce an "open door" policy and is aiming to establish the closest economic and political ties with Western countries.

Similar fabrications fill the lines of the journal To the Point and other South African journals and newspapers. Substituting the desired for reality, the racist propagandists are drawing conclusions about the "dawning of a new era" in the political orientation of the country. Nothing is mentioned in these articles about the socio-economic gains of the Mozambican people or the growth and consolidation of the state sector of the republic which has control of the key branches of industry.

"In observing the hostile lies of our ideological opponents," the Head of the International Section of FRELIMO, Joao Baptista said in an interview with our correspondent, "we resolutely declare that the Socialist countries have been and remain our natural allies. We know that the imperialists, investing capital in the Mozambican economy and that of other developing countries, are thinking above all about profits. The Socialist governments offer assistance selflessly. Mutually advantageous ties between the Mozambique People's Republic and countries of the Socialist fraternity, and above all the Soviet Union, have been established in many sectors of the economy and also in the spheres of education and health. The links between FRELIMO and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union are becoming stronger and more durable. Thus, there have not been, nor will there be, any ideological setbacks from our side. Racism, imperialism, colonialism, and all forms of oppression and exploitation which we left behind as a result of our long struggle for independence, are alien to the interests of our people. . . ." (11 Jun 80, p. 5)

The Mozambican Association of Friendship and Solidarity

(Text) The struggle against imperialism, for peace, democracy and social progress are the noble goals which the Mozambique Association of Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples Abroad, newly formed in Maputo, is dedicated to uphold. Abne Mutmeba was elected Secretary General of the Association, and leading party activists and members of the government were elected into the Association's ruling body. (15 Jun 80, p. 4)

Post-Colonial Political and Economic Developments in Mozambique

(Excerpt) Only a month after Mozambique's declaration of independence, a decree was issued placing land, health care systems, education, and judicial institutions under government control. Under the leadership of the Mozambique Liberation Front, which was transformed into the FRELIMO Party in February 1977, important socioeconomic reforms have taken place.

However, the 5 years which followed the declaration of independence have shown that the establishment of a republic and the guarantee of economic self-sufficiency are difficult and complex affairs. At first, the mass exodus of

Portuguese, who made up the largest percentage of qualified workers, was a serious blow to Mozambique's economy. This led to a sharp decline in industrial and agricultural production. Plants and factories, left to the whims of fate, were closed, and agricultural plantations were left desolate. The system of domestic and foreign trade was paralyzed. The situation was made more difficult when Mozambique accepted on its territory 200,000 refugees from neighboring South Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe). The country gave decisive support to Zimbabwe patriots fighting for independence, and in return, it became the object of provocation from the racist regime and suffered heavy losses in its economy.

In spite of these and other problems facing the young republic, the government is solving urgent economic problems and making an all-out effort to stabilize the situation. . . .

As in the past, the leading place in the country's economy belongs to the production of nuts, sugar, tea, and plant butters. They guarantee 80 percent of the foreign exchange revenues. For that reason, the government is giving foremost attention to agricultural formation. The development of state farms and "collective villages" is greatly significant in this regard. On the outside, they do not differ in any way from ordinary African settlements; but every one of these villages has its own school, medical center, and cooperative store. At the present time in Mozambique, there are about 1,000 such settlements. It is true that the National Congress, which took place in March of this year, noted that the "collective villages" are not yet profitable. This type of farming engages only 10 percent of the peasantry. The private sector in the countryside is characterized by a seminatural economy.

The leadership of the country is taking measures to fortify the material base of the "collective villages" and the state farms. For that reason, purchases of agricultural technology, seeds, and fertilizers from abroad are increasing. . . .

They intend to solve the existing complex problems in Mozambique by locating internal reserves. On the basis of the "political and organizational campaign" which has been running since the first of 1980, certain positive results have been achieved. Many enterprises in the leading economic sectors have been transferred to government control. The output of industrial production in government factories and plants has gone up 14 percent. . . .

The international authority of the People's Republic of Mozambique (PRM) has increased in light of its active anti-imperialist foreign policy. The Government of Mozambique condemned the Chinese aggression against Socialist Vietnam and supported the activities of the Soviet Union directed at defending the gains of the Afghan Revolution.

The Socialist states, and above all the Soviet Union, have never refused aid to Mozambique. A Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation was signed between our countries in March 1977. President S. Machel remarked in one of his speeches: "Everything which is being done in Mozambique with the help of the Soviet Union has not only great economic, but political significance. . . ." (24 Jun 80, p. 5)

Anniversary Greetings from the USSR

(Summary) Soviet President Brezhnev and Prime Minister Kosygin sent a message to Samora Machel, Chairman of FRELIMO and President of Mozambique, commemorating the fifth anniversary of Mozambique's declaration of independence. The text of the greeting lauded Mozambique's achievements and reaffirmed the Soviet Union's sympathy for that nation's endeavors. (25 Jun 80, p. 3 and translated in toto by FBIS Soviet Union Daily Report #130, 3 Jul 80, p. J2.)

Nigeria

Report of Air Disaster

(Text) Shortly after its takeoff from Lagos, a Nigerian Air Force plane, carrying a government delegation heading for the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, crashed into the sea. Seventeen people perished in the accident, among them Nigerian Minister of Foreign Affairs Abubakr Usman. (2 Jun 80, p. 4)

Alleged CIA Involvement

(Text) A communication center was disclosed as being located in the Nigerian city of Warri. It belonged to one of the foreign oil companies and was not registered with the country's Ministry of Communications. It was equipped with a direct telex link to New York. The circumstances surrounding the discovery of the center, according to local newspapers, prove that it was used by the CIA. (9 Jun 80, p. 1)

Visit by Nigerian Elected Officials

(Text) By invitation of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, a delegation from the Nigerian Republic's National Assembly made an official visit to Moscow on 27 Jun. The delegation was headed by Senator Akhmad Rufai, who is also Chairman of the Commission for the Building of the Federal Capital and a member of the national party.

On the same day as their arrival, the delegation visited the Supreme Soviet. (28 Jun 80, p. 4)

Republic of South Africa

Worker Strikes in Durban and Capetown

(Text) South African authorities are trying with savage repression to crush the mighty strikes in which thousands of African workers are taking part. The strike movement in the cities of Durban and Capetown has made notable gains in scope. The administration of the largest textile trust in the country, "Fram", announced the lay-off of 6,000 workers; and police sub-units, sent to suppress the worker demonstrations, conducted a mass arrest of strike leaders.

The situation in the country is becoming more explosive. Expressing resolute protest against the tyranny of the police, the women's organization "Black Scarfs" sent a telegram to Prime Minister Botha containing an appeal to stop the arrests and free the prisoners. (4 Jun 80, p. 5)

Development of Nuclear Weapons

(Text) According to reports from the Republic of South Africa, the Pretoria High Tribunal sentenced the white university instructor, R. Christie, to a prison term. The instructor was accused of making information on the development of the South African atomic industry available to the African National Congress (ANC).

A few months ago, the ANC of South Africa published secret documents on the development of the atomic industry under the racist South African regime. The data revealed that a large-scale program is under way in Pretoria to equip the racist army with nuclear weapons. (6 Jun 80, p. 5)

Plans for Police Suppression

(Text) The racist forces of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) are preparing to commemorate the anniversary of Soweto in their own way. According to reports from Pretoria, the troops have been placed in a state of military alert. Patrols have been dispersed along the streets. All freight and passenger transport is subject to search. Police units, specially trained and equipped for suppressing disturbances, are patrolling the streets of the city. Soweto looks like a besieged city. Mass arrests are taking place.

Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs A. Schlebusch; Minister of Police and Prisons L. Le Grange; and Prime Minister P. Botha came out with a "final warning" to the Africans.

However, in spite of the threats and police repression, the patriots are full of resolve to continue the struggle against racism and apartheid and in support of civil rights and freedom. The boycott of classes in secondary schools and universities for half-breeds and Asiatics has entered its third month and is being joined by more and more African students. Worker strikes in various industrial sectors are continuing. (16 Jun 80, p. 4)

Anniversary of Soweto

[The text of a photo depicting police with clubs charging a group of demonstrators states: the authorities of the Republic of South Africa are intensifying their repression in conjunction with the fourth anniversary of reprisals carried out on students in the Soweto suburb of Johannesburg. Troops and police throughout the whole country have been put on military alert.] (17 Jun 80, p. 5)

Namibian Council of Ministers

(Text) The South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) resolutely condemns the creation of the so-called Namibian "Council of Ministers" by the

Republic of South Africa (RSA) racists, according to a SWAPO communique being distributed here.

The communique notes that the "Council of Ministers," consisting of the racists' puppets, is another attempt by Pretoria to prolong the occupation of Namibia. The document stresses that the creation of the "Council of Ministers" is an illegal act and a violation of the 1978 UN Security Council resolution obligating the RSA Government to transfer power to the Namibian people. (17 Jun 80, p. 5)

Suppression of Demonstrations in Soweto and Bloemfontein

(Text) Thirty-five wounded, among them children, was the toll of the savage reprisal perpetrated by the racist police of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) on those who took part in mass demonstrations of the population against the system of apartheid and in memory of the victims of shootings in the African suburb of Johannesburg, Soweto, which took place on 16 Jun 76.

Yesterday's peaceful demonstrators in Soweto and Bloemfontein were subjected to armored cars especially equipped for spraying tear gas and recently invented powders which cause asphyxia. At the same time, policemen and thugs belonging to special detachments for "putting down revolts" resorted to the use of weapons. The provocative activities of the punitive expeditions in these two areas led to especially violent clashes. Barricades went up in a number of neighborhoods in Soweto.

According to reports from Johannesburg, tens of thousands of students in all of the chief educational institutions throughout the country took to the streets in protest yesterday, on the eve of a ban on political meetings and "gatherings of more than 10 people."

Workers of Capetown and Bloemfontein supported the young students. In response to an appeal by the trade unions, they held a one-day general strike in memory of the Soweto victims. Life in these cities came to a practical standstill. Strikes of lesser proportions took place in other industrial cities of the RSA. (18 Jun 80, p. 5)

Disturbances in Capetown

(Text) Clouds of smoke are making a ring around one of the biggest cities in the Republic of South Africa (RSA), Capetown. The city was in a state of siege. All roads leading to it and the international airport were cut off by army and police cordons. The population of the African and "Colored" quarters, stirred by the bloody repression of the racists, put up barricades and are resisting the punitive expeditions. Capetown is drawing support from other cities in the RSA. The racist authorities quickly dispatched Army subdivisions and riot formations from one hot spot of resistance to another. Clashes between the population and the police are also taking place in Soweto, Durban, and Port Elizabeth. According to foreign correspondents, a placard with the words: "Soweto-Miami-Soweto" appeared on one of the barricades in a Johannesburg suburb.

The Botha government has instructed its punitive squads "to use all means for a quick suppression of the revolt." Last night without any warning, soldiers and police opened up gun fire on a peaceful demonstration in Capetown in which workers, employees, and young people were taking part. According to UPI, at least 10 people were killed and more than 50 wounded.

The authorities refuse to announce the number of killed and wounded on the streets of Capetown. "I have no data," answered the city police commissioner at a press briefing. At the same time, he ordered the hospital administrations not to divulge the number of killed and wounded entering the reception rooms or the morgues. Harsh penalties are in store for anyone who violates the interdiction. Around the hospitals the police posts have been reinforced.

The widespread punitive actions conducted by the leaders in Pretoria against freedom fighters, according to observers, would not be possible without military and political aid from the USA and its NATO allies. Deliveries of all types of modern weapons, including antiriot weapons, are being continued to the racist regime.

According to a report from Agence France Presse, another American delegation arrived in the RSA at the beginning of the month for discussions with high-ranking officials in the Army, Intelligence, and the Police. The American visitors spoke about furthering cooperation with the government of apartheid in the military field. This is motivated by the fact that "a strong RSA serves as a defense for the vital interests of the USA in this region of the world." (19 Jun 80, p. 5)

Apartheid Means Exploitation

(Excerpt) The attempts of the racists to deceive world public opinion with verbiage on their effort to guarantee democracy by pursuing a "policy of race separation" have failed. Moreover, the popular masses of the Republic of South Africa (RSA), above all the workers, view the policy of apartheid as not only a manifestation of national oppression. Apartheid is a means for consolidating social injustice; a confirmation of the system of exploitation; and the preservation of the RSA as the last bastion of colonialism on the African continent and as one of the obedient tools of international forces which promote the arms race threatening peace in the world.

Therefore, it is not by chance that the West adopted its position regarding the present events in the RSA. Washington was one of the first to shed "crocodile tears" over the bloodshed in the RSA, and it's quite understandable. For one thing, right inside the United States (recall Miami) just like in other countries of the "free world", thousands upon thousands of representatives of national minorities suffer under the cruelty of the racists. Secondly, the monopolies and the government organs of Western countries linked with the military-industrial complex have been feeding the South African racists for a long time in accordance with the predatory principle: the stronger apartheid is, the more reliable our guarantee for squeezing profits out of exploiting the African population. It follows that the blood of patriots shed in Capetown is on the conscience of South African racists as well as their patron, imperialism.

The people of South Africa continue the battle for freedom and social justice. (20 Jun, p. 5)

Student Disturbances in Pretoria

[The caption of a photograph depicting South African security forces dispersing demonstrators states: forces in Pretoria have resorted to mass repression in order to quell disturbances by secondary school and university students who refuse to attend school. The youth are demanding an abolition of racial discrimination and an increase of government expenditures on educational needs.] (21 Jun 80, p. 5)

Apartheid Commentary

(Excerpt) "Soweto-Miami-Soweto" . . . Placards with these words have appeared in South African suburbs beset with racial disturbances. The International Day of Solidarity with the People of South Africa, which is celebrated every year according to the decision of the Special UN Committee Against Apartheid, was marked in the Republic of South Africa (RSA) by a volcanic eruption of national oppression. . . .

Racism exists in many forms, be it legalized apartheid in the RSA, the traditional lot of the Negro ghettos in the USA, or the masked discrimination of "Colored" immigrants in England which set off a deeply-rooted spark of dismay and oppression in Britain recently. It's hardly surprising that the very official circles in Washington and London which talk profusely about defending human rights are serving as the solicitous guardians and faithful patrons of the Pretoria regime by providing the South African racists with economic, financial, and military support.

Apartheid is an outgrowth of the capitalist system which attempts by force to assert social and national inequality, and the rule of the oppressors over the oppressed. The threatening tremors, as if from an earthquake, which made the strongholds of racism--Miami, Soweto, and Capetown--tremble, testify to the fact that such attempts are vain and devoid of a future. (22 Jun 80, p. 4)

Mass Strikes Against American Firms

(Text) In the Republic of South Africa, plants belonging to 16 companies are engulfed in strikes. More than 10,000 workers are taking part in them. According to reports of information agencies, worker protests have taken on a mass character at factories belonging to the American firms of Ford Motors, Goodyear Tire and Rubber, and the West German company, Volkswagen. (23 Jun 80, p. 1)

Day of South African Freedom

(Text) "End the shameful system of apartheid and racial oppression; guarantee the lawful rights of the peoples of the Republic of South Africa and Namibia." Under this motto, progressive forces throughout the world are observing "The Day of South African Freedom."

Deputy General Secretary of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) N. Judi declared that the 20 years which have passed since the founding of "The Day of South African Freedom" are proof of the victorious force of the ideals of freedom and independence.

The Ethiopian Committee for Peace and Solidarity called on the international community to provide the maximum political, diplomatic, and material aid to the peoples of South Africa.

The racists are committing their bloody crimes with the blessing of Western governments, according to the distinguished Ugandan activist, poet, and scholar, O. P'bitek. He highly praised the position of the USSR and other Socialist countries with respect to the struggle of South African patriots. (27 Jun 80, p. 5)

Cartoon

[The caption of a cartoon entitled "Shoot to Kill" depicting a gun-toting mannequin (presumably South Africa) being wielded by an arm labeled US reads: "The order he performs at will; without blinking an eye. This is the basis of apartheid!"] (28 Jun 80, p. 5)

Strike at Port Elizabeth Volkswagen Factory

(Text) The strike of 4,000 workers at the Volkswagen automobile factory in Port Elizabeth is continuing. The strikers are demanding a hike in minimum wage levels. Disturbed by the proportions of the strike, the factory administration announced a partial satisfaction of the workers' demands; but the workers have decided to continue the struggle. (28 Jun 80, p. 5)

Seychelles

Demilitarization of the Indian Ocean

(Text) The Republic of the Seychelles is decidedly in favor of complete demilitarization of the Indian Ocean and demands the liquidation of military bases in the region. The country's President, F. A. Rene, made this statement in a speech given in the capital, Victoria. The Seychelles Government has already prohibited the entry into its ports of ships coming from or destined for Diego Garcia. (25 Jun 80, p. 5)

Sierra Leone

Students Complete One Year of Russian Language Study

(Text) A gala celebration dedicated to the completion of one academic year of Russian language study was held in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone. It was a real holiday not only for the graduates, but also for numerous guests, admirers of Russian and Soviet literature. (2 Jun 80, p. 4)

Sao Tome and Principe

Party Delegation's Visit to the USSR

(Text) A delegation representing the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP), headed by E. Pinto da Costa, a member of the Coordinating Council of the MLSTP and Minister of Labor Planning and Social Maintenance, visited the USSR as part of the plan that was designed to improve relations between the MLSTP and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU). The delegation has been in the USSR since 10 Jun and departed on 26 Jun. They visited, besides Moscow, Leningrad and Keluga where they inspected a number of industrial enterprises, kolkhozes [collective farms], and cultural institutions. The delegation also met with members of the CPSU's Departments of Party Workers and Propaganda, the International Department of the CPSU's Central Committee, and the CPSU's obkoms [regional communist executive committees] in Leningrad and Kaluzh [area south of Moscow.] (27 Jun 80, p. 4)

Zambia

Optimistic Prospects for Zambia's Copper Belt

(Excerpt) The last few years have been difficult for the Zambian copper belt and for the economy as a whole. The Zambian mining industry, oriented toward the Western markets, began to feel considerable difficulties with regard to the economic recession in the Capitalist world. Beginning in 1974, the demand for copper fell, copper prices dropped, and unsold reserves of copper began to accumulate. Complex problems arose in Zambia, itself. Hostile acts against the republic perpetrated by Rhodesian and South African racists hampered the export of copper. The joint management report of the Chinese-built railroad between Zambia and Tanzania (TAZARA) noted that work on TAZARA continued until the end of 1978, but that freight traffic had declined sharply.

Now the Zambians are looking into the future with more confidence, and the prospects for their main industrial center, the copper belt, look more optimistic. This is influenced by political as well as economic factors. The growth in world copper prices beginning in 1978, and the sharp rise in cobalt prices expanded the country's income. The victory of the Zimbabwe patriots fortified the political standing of Zambia and, at the same time, new possibilities opened for transporting goods for export and import. (9 Jun, p. 6)